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INVITING CRIME.

Two atrocious crimes within the last few days serve to emphasize one part of Chief Grant's annual report. He pointed out that false reports circulated during the recent election have caused criminals of the more desperate sort to seek out Salt Lake as a comparatively safe place for their operations. Those who resorted to the old and vicious expedient of promising a wide-open town in return for votes sowed the wind and the whole city is reaping the whirlwind. They are in large measure responsible for the crime which cost John G. Morrison and his son their lives, and for that other crime of a few days previous when a woman teacher was bound and tortured by a brutal thief who proceeded to rob her home at his leisure.

The information contained in Chief Grant's report prompted The Tribune to predict a crime wave and to warn the people to beware of burglars, sneak-thieves and confidence men. The Tribune also stated that for a short time at least the police would have their hands full as a result of the invasion by the criminal element. It is deplorable that this situation must be ascribed to base politics. It is not our disposition to exaggerate the political phase of the crisis or to pretend that serious crimes would be wholly absent if political tricksters had made no wild promises at the last election. Nevertheless, the criminal element, who are kept acquainted with police and political conditions in all the large cities of the country by a nation-wide system of information, have come to the conclusion that Salt Lake City is a fertile field for their evil endeavor.

As the Chief of Police stated, the reports of a wide-open town and the "tilting" of the lid were absolutely false. It was a foregone conclusion that no matter which set of candidates triumphed at the polls the laws would continue to be enforced with the customary rigor. It will require some time to convince the criminal element that Salt Lake is an unhealthy place for them to ply their black arts. The effect of the false reports can be counteracted only by the meting out of stern justice to all malefactors. This is the only course to convince the criminal element that the reports circulated during the election were untrue. Bitter experience is the only school in which the thieves and thugs can learn that Salt Lake City is not to be their playground. It must be impressed upon them by strict enforcement of the laws that they cannot live here even for a brief period without suffering the full consequence of their misdeeds.

Some of those who circulated false reports did so heedlessly. They did not imagine for a moment, perhaps, that the information would be spread broadcast and that a carnival of crime might result. They probably indulged the belief that they were executing a clever and harmless political ruse. Others were not so ignorant. Veterans in the political game, they knew what to expect, but the consciences of these men are so seared by a lifetime of contact with the underworld that they probably will not even suffer momentary remorse for their offending.

The police should have the support and sympathy of all good citizens in this crisis. If no unseemly criticisms are indulged in, and if the efforts of the police are seconded earnestly we shall be able to rid the city of the criminal element in a few weeks and to enjoy the immunity from serious crime, which formed the bright theme of Chief Grant's report. He was able to take credit to the department for a quiet year, and we trust that the annual report of next year will be able to record the swift annihilation of criminality and succeeding months of Salt Lake's customary peace and good order.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

The success of the Manufacturers' Association of Utah indicates that it is one of the chief factors in our present prosperity, and we may look forward to new triumphs under the present efficient management. Four years ago the association was a negligible quantity. Now it represents a capitalization of at least \$120,000,000; it has a member-

ship of 225, recruited from all the important manufacturing interests of the state. Its increasing power for good is shown by the fact that one year ago it had only about 100 members. In membership, therefore, it has increased 125 per cent. While all the commercial organizations of the state are prospering with the commonwealth, the Utah manufacturers have been especially fortunate in extending the power and benefits of their organization.

INSULTING ALSACE.

The court-martial verdicts acquitting all the German officers accused of breaking the law during the conflicts with the civilians at Zabern will not tend to mollify the inhabitants of Alsace. One of the reasons assigned for the acquittal of Lieutenant Baron Von Forstner seems like a grim joke, as if the court-martial were seeking to deride the Alsatian foes of the army. It is stated that Von Forstner won his appeal before the second court-martial because a witness testified to having found a pen-knife in the pocket of the lame shoemaker whom the lieutenant cut down with his sword.

At this distance it appears as if the court-martial had gone out of its way to justify a military despotism. It is certain that the regiment stationed at Zabern was subjected to sneers, gibes and insults by the civilians, but the officers cut a sorry and ridiculous figure when they rushed madly with drawn swords after scamping urinals and lame shoemakers. It can scarcely be true that this was the only course open to the soldiers under the law. If such methods were resorted to in this country, the law would quickly put the offending officer where he could not wield his sword with any degree of freedom, and we presume that the civil law in Zabern was the only authority entitled to deal with the offenders. Even if the civil authority in Zabern failed to exercise due diligence in prosecuting the civilians, the officers could not justify an appeal to the sword.

The verdicts will increase opposition throughout the German empire to military tyranny. In any country an army of such dominating power is a constant menace not only to the people, but to the government.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company has made its peace with the United States for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law after a long series of conferences with Attorney General McReynolds. The department of justice claims a complete victory for the government, while Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven company professes to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of the negotiations.

There will be grumbling in some quarters over the action of the attorney general in exercising the right to prosecute or not just as the notion happens to strike him. Such criticism, however, will not be entirely justified. Prosecuting officers are always the judges as to the sufficiency of evidence or the wisdom of starting suits in behalf of the state or government, and the people must rely upon their probity and good judgment.

So far as the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is concerned, it is recalled that several years ago Attorney General Bonaparte investigated the merger, decided that the law had been violated and began suit. Bonaparte went out of office and Attorney General Wick-ersham decided not to press the proceedings and the suit was dropped. So it would seem that the present attorney general has not exceeded the authority assumed by his predecessors in arranging for a dissolution without action in the courts.

Under the terms of the agreement the New Haven road is to dispose of its Boston & Maine stock and relinquish control of the New England trolley lines and some of the steamship lines. The interstate commerce commission is to decide the fate of two or three other navigation companies. In order that business may not be dislocated considerable time will be allowed the company to bring about the necessary changes.

Perhaps the agreement is the best thing that could have happened for all concerned, as the New Haven road is not in a position to make a fight in court.

VILLA'S TRIUMPH.

Events seem to have moved rapidly after the arrival of General Francisco Villa in front of Ojinaga. As a result the federal army, with its nine generals of high and low degree, has been eliminated as a factor in the present revolution and the rebels now control the entire northern portion of the republic.

It was a great triumph for the former bandit, Villa. After taking Juarez and Chihuahua City, all that was necessary to make his victory complete was to annihilate the federals at Ojinaga or drive them over the border. This he has accomplished and the glory is his.

This victory does not end the revolution in Mexico, but it adds another dead fly to the onment of Huerta and will give the enemies of the dictator renewed hope and courage. It goes without saying that the administration at Washington could not be otherwise than well pleased over the latest development on the border.

The Los Angeles Times says quite a number of cities are getting their names in the papers as aspirants for the new regional reserve banks. Los Angeles,

however, is not suffering from any special mention.

A Los Angeles paper says a new hotel was opened in Pasadena with a "whereas." The "whereas" probably ended with a good resolution.

Another revolution is impending in Santo Domingo. The present revolution, therefore, should hurry out of the way.

Sir Lionel Carden said that President Wilson was ignorant of conditions in Mexico. The British government seems to think the same of Sir Lionel.

Miscellany

Alcohol Not a Stimulant.

Most persons would say, offhand that whatever else alcohol may be, it is certainly a stimulant, and that the trouble with it is that it stimulates too much. On the contrary, Dr. Emil Kraepelin, professor of mental diseases in the University of Munich, is said to have demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic first, last and always; that the stimulation is merely imaginary; and that one does less and poorer work under its influence, although, curiously enough, he thinks he is turning out more and better work than usual. Kraepelin and his coworkers also assert that it is not the fourth or fifth drink that intoxicates; it is the sum of the first, second and third. On direct evidence and supporting testimony they have made out a strong case against alcohol. A man is "drunk," or under the influence of liquor to a demonstrable degree, says Dr. Kraepelin, when his muscular or mental speed or endurance limits have suffered a diminution as a result of his having imbibed. This condition may be clearly shown by mechanical devices of the laboratory, whose testimony is final, no matter what the man himself has to say about it. There is no appeal from their decision. Kraepelin's tests are thus described in the Associated Sunday Magazine by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers. He writes:

A group of men—who were kept in ignorance of the real nature of the tests, who understood only that they were expected to persist to the limit of their endurance—was capable of a definite average quantity of work. This average was determined with almost mathematical certainty by experiments made dozens of times, under absolutely similar conditions as regarded time of day, food, exercise and surroundings.

A good index of the degree of a man's capability for work is the weight he can continue to lift with the index finger of his right hand. So the ergograph, a celebrated laboratory device invented by Professor Angelo Mosso, was brought into requisition. In manipulating this the fingers are all but clamped round a wooden peg—all but the index finger—the arm held immovably by being clamped to the arm of a chair. A weight of several kilograms, suspended by a small rope that passed over a pulley, was raised and lowered until the subjects were forced to desist from exhaustion. This process was repeated twelve times, with rests of a minute intervening—like the rounds in a boxing contest. Each pull was automatically recorded by a pencil on a strip of paper, registered by a line. The sum of the lengths of all the lines was translated into "meter-kilograms," which meant the work accomplished in raising one kilogram one meter against the pull of gravity.

"These experiments were made ten times a day, and the total average for each man calculated for a number of days, under conditions of absolute abstinence from drink. Then the men began to drink the alcoholic equivalent of a 'good glass' of Bordeaux wine after each meal, and the experiments repeated. The consequences were a diminution in the subjects' ability to withstand the fatigue of weight lifting, amounting to an average of from 7.6 to 8 per cent. These experiments were repeated hundreds of times by scientists in various parts of Europe, and always with similar results. In every instance a definite measurable loss in muscular efficiency was demonstrated.

"Having shown these effects on resistance to fatigue, the learned professors advanced to the consideration of principles involving combined muscular and mental processes. The 'writing balance,' invented by Profes-

sor Kraepelin, was subjoined as chief witness in this case. This ingenious contrivance had attached to it a fifth-second chronometer, which automatically registered time on a rotating drum covered with carbon paper. On the record obtained in this manner the time required in writing a set of characters can be computed with an error of less than one two-hundredth of a second. The unit of time in which the trials were based was called a 'zeta,' and corresponded to one-hundredth of a second.

"The daily exercises began at 8 a. m. The subject's hand was connected with the apparatus, and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 were written twice with pencil at top speed, then the sequence reversed—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, etc.—was twice written; then the German letters 'inm,' also twice. These were repeated ten times, and the total average time consumed by each man was measured. Then he received his allotment of wine, as with the ergograph experiments.

"After five minutes they resumed their writing, carrying out their appointed task in scribbling as before—and proved that, while the spirit was willing, the flesh, and its controlling nerve pulses, were weakened; for they had, every man of them, measurably slowed up. The degree of retardation, after writing 1 to 10 under the influence of the small amount of alcohol administered (about what the ordinary drinker would take with his dinner), amounted to 5.6 to 10 per cent. In writing 10 to 1 the retardation was greater, amounting to 7 per cent. This was accounted for by the increasing complexity of the stunt, it being a more novel combination than the straight progression of numbers. With the 'inm' the deviation from normal was even more apparent, averaging 7.3 to 10 per cent. Again and again these same general results were secured; though new crews were used for each demonstration.

"Similar results followed in the co-ordinating tests, where the subject was required to 'snap down' a telegraphic switch at the unexpected flash of a light or sound of a gong, the time elapsing between the light or the striking of the gong and closing the switch being measured by the 'zeta' chronometer. In every case the rapidity of the co-ordinating responses was decreased from 6 to 8.3 to 10 per cent.

"Next, a number of accountants of all grades were selected, and their average ability to add one-figure columns was estimated for one week. They were then given daily, in divided doses, the equivalent of three and a half cups of claret. A marked and progressive diminution in their output was noticed, beginning with 3.1 to 10 per cent the first day. After two weeks of this steady, moderate alcoholic allowance the percentage increased to 15.3 to 16.

"Similar experiments were then tried on typewriters. These were required to set type from printed pages (to insure absolute uniformity of copy), and the total number of errors a day was computed for a week. Then, with daily gentlemanly drinks, they lost an average of 9.6 to 10 per cent in efficiency by the end of the week.

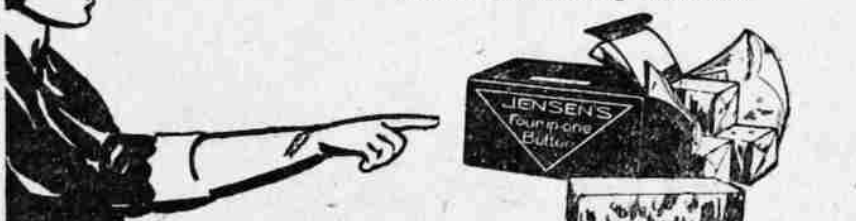
"Perhaps the most convincing observation was concerned in the free association of ideas. This, when the condition is raised to the fourth dimension, causes the party of the first part to forget his watch and chain, the number of the house in which he lives, and his wife's first name. He is then in a state for which the vulgar have a variety of picturesque names. The scientist calls it 'alcoholic inhibition,' and he can usually define the gradients with precision.

"However, we are now considering alcoholic inhibition in embryo—before it grows up and develops, as it were—and the various methods employed in classifying its general characteristics. To illustrate: if the name of a large object is spoken, immediately one thinks of something in connection with that object. Professor Kraepelin's subjects were requested to write these down, enumerating as many associated objects as occurred to them in the space of five minutes. Two words were given out at each session, five minutes being allotted to each subject. This was repeated at intervals during the day for ten days, and the average number of suggested things reckoned up. Then each evening preceding the next ten days a generous 'nightcap' was donated, and the results of the following ten days' 'association' computed. A loss in co-ordinating power in this series amounted to as high as 27 per cent."

This, Dr. Bowers thinks, was a remarkably convincing demonstration, and proves convincingly that one who drinks much is living only a small part of his normal life. It and Dr. Kraepelin's other tests tend to show that the alleged 'stimulant' powers of alcohol are a delusion pure and simple.—Literary Digest.

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- 7th prize \$25.00 in gold
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